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- The Lvov Alcohol Trust controlled 275 alcohol plants located in the following okruge: Zhovkivs'ko, Lyubachivs'ko, Kaminko, and Strumilov. Of the 275 plants approximately 50% were in operation. Five to eight alcohol plants formed an okrug, with the main office located in a district town, for example Zhovkva, Lyubachiv, Rava-Ruska, Kaminka, and Strumilovo. Each main office had the following personnel: a director, a technical manager, a bookkeeper, a deputy bookkeeper, and a secretary. See Enclosure 47.
- 2. Each plant produced from 40 to 180 hectoliters of alcohol a day. A plant contained a boiler room, a cooking and fermentation room, a chemical laboratory, and a storage mode for malt and auxiliary supplies. The steam boiler supplied power to the mixers. So the electric generating plant, and to the cooking vats. The number of employees depended on production and varied between 18 and 45. A production season lasted during the five or six winter months. Personnel at the alcohol plant consisted of a director, a technical manager, a laboratory technician, a bookkeeper, and a secretary. The chief raw materials were: potatoes, rye, molasses, and millet. Wheat and barley were used for making malt. All of the raw materials were supplied from neighboring villages.
- 3. The machanical department's principal duty was to keep the boilers, steam and electric engines, and boiling caldrons in operating order. The boilers were the horizontal type and of such ancient vintage that the water pipes and other parts were completely worn out. Greatest operating trouble occurred when the regime ordered the fuel for the boilers to be change. This would not be peat. This meant that the boilers had to be enlarged, special ventilators added, and, in general, a complete reconstruction was necessary.
- 4. Fuel for the boilers was obtained in the following manner: peat from adjacent peat extraction works, wood from the surrounding forests, and coal from the Roztocha deposits. These brown coal deposits were located in Tomyshiv, and coal from the Roztocha deposits. near the village of Fenyoky, the Krements region. The supply of coal was plentiful but its quality value was poor and the caloric value low. It crumbled easily and contained husks. It could barely be transported to Lvov. Total production from the small mines mentioned amounted to approximately 1000 tons to 50 railroad cars per day. Seventy percent of this amount was kept by the regime for other purposes. The authorities had ordered the extraction of peat and brown coal as a substitute for coal from the Exmons region.

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Early 19 1941 the Jazzakhholovspy'rt created four special trusts: the Lyov Alcohol Trust, the Stanishavov Alcohol Trust, the Tarnopol Alcohol Trust, and the Volyn Alcohol Trust. The sole function of these trusts was to obtain alcohol for military purposes. With the exception of 8 or 10%, which was refined to purity, all of the alcohol was in a crude semifinished form and was sent to Moscow. That which was left was used to empufacture "horilka" (Macinian brandy and cordiels).

Ukrainian Cooperative Fool Trust, "The People's Stores"

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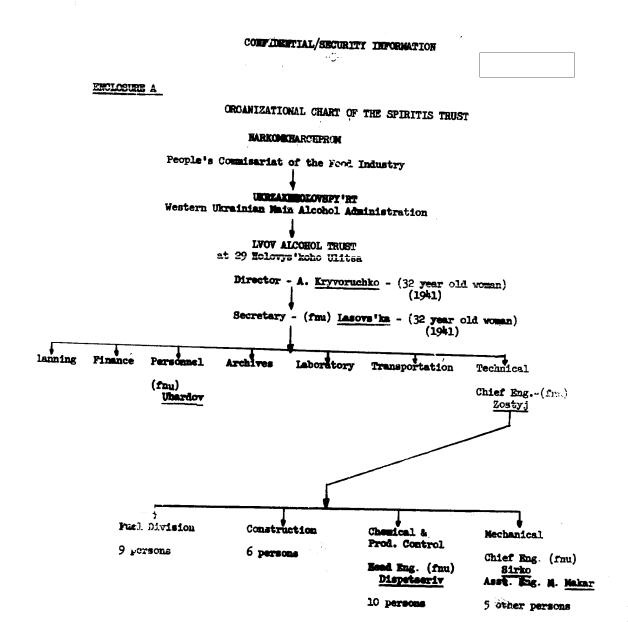
- 6. The manufacturing division production of feedstuffs that were produced in seven increases in Lvov. The marisalade and juice factory was located behind the technical school on Spoykivs ha plitta. It was a one-story building and contained a boiler, a room for cooking the vegetables, a marmalade preparation room, and a storage room. The factory operated seasonally only, and the season lasted from five to seven months. The number of workers employed averaged 23 persons, including the chief engineer (fnu Hrushchins'kyy), a warehouse menage a mechanic. Daily production of marmalade amounted to approximately 3,000 kil wass. The marmelade was produced in four 200 kilogram capacity kettles which were here by steam from the horizontal boilers. Two 300 liter capacity kettles were used f the vegetables and fruits and these were heated by gas and electricity.
- The fruit juice section was located in the same factory. It produced juices $f^{\mu\nu}$ raspictries, cherries, oranges, lemons, and blackberries. Juices from apples at plackberries were also manufactured in a semifinished form and were used in the making of wine. The juice section employed six workmen during its operational season. Daily production amounted to 200 liters of juice and approximately 2,000 liters of the semifinished products.
- The Herbatolya synthetic tea factory produced a substitute for tea which was made and of caramel to which an essence of coal, rum or lemon was added. One kettle, 200 capacity, was used to manufacture this tea. Seasonal production sometimes amounted to 6,000 liters.
- 9. The winery was in two sections. The bottle section was located in the central made place and consisted of four rooms in a basement. The fermentation section was level a in three cellar rooms on Horodets'ka ulitsa. Production amounted to approximately liters per season. Employees numbered 10 workers including two specialists.
- 10. Cavern mushrooms were grown in cellars located on Zhovkivske ulitsa.
- The pastry factory was a two-story building located in the central square near the large theater. It contained approximately a dozen small flour mills, sifters, and mixers. The ground floor of the bakery contained the storage rooms. The monthly income from the bakery, approximately 400,000 Zloty, covered all of the financial expenses of the
- 12. The sauerkraut factory produced pickled cucumbers and sauerkraut and the production met the requirements of the city of Lvov. Sauerkraut and dill pickles were preserved in large wooden barrels.
- 13. In addition, the "people's stores" operated the butter union and the milk cooperative union. There were nationalized during the Soviet occupation and operated under the name of "Kharchpromtorg" (Food Industry Trade). During the German occupation they were restored to their original state.

Enclosure A: Organizational Chart of the Spiritis Trust

Enclosure B: Organizational Chart of the Ukraine Cooperative Food Trust, the People's Stores".

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ENCLOSURE B ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE UKRAINE COOPERATIVE FOOD TRUST, THE PROPIE'S STORES Located in the "Estman" Bank, 10 A. Hitler Street, Lvov, Ikraine 3 Directors (elected) (Fmu) Kusiv (Fmu) Petrov Secretary Personnel Dept. Trade Division Finance Stores in Lyov 7 factories Motor Pool. Food supply in Lvov located on depot Teatinskaya Mgr.- Engr. ulitsa (fmu) Palandovych Asst. Mgr. ~ M. Makar District "People's Stores" Secretary

All trade in Western Ukraine (Galicia) was carried on by the "people's stores". Each district had its own "people's store" and operated this own depots and cooperatives. They also furnished their own transportation to and from the villages.

Finance

711.121 N 722.514 41 752.11 4N 786.2 4N

Trade

Personnel

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